

Saudi Arabia raises oil price by \$2

SA, Jan. 28 (R)—Saudi Arabia has raised the price of its oil by two dollars to \$26 a barrel, backdated to the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) day. The Nicosia-based paper, usually well-informed on oil prices, said the price increase was communicated on Saturday to the major oil companies operating in Saudi Arabia and to the 13-member OPEC. Saudi Arabia has priced its oil at the OPEC majority since OPEC oil ministers failed to agree on a unified price level at their regular conference in Vienna last month. The magazine quoted an authoritative Saudi source as saying that other OPEC states should now bring down prices to its own new level.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

5, Number 1269

AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 29, 1980 — RAB'IA AL AWAL 12, 1400.

Egypt delays Israeli diplomats' arrival

CAIRO, Jan. 28 (R)—Egypt has asked Israel to delay until mid-February the arrival of its diplomatic team in Cairo to establish the first Israeli embassy in an Arab country, a foreign ministry official said. He said Egypt would send its mission to Israel after Feb. 15 and wanted the Israeli team to arrive here at the same time. The official said this was in line with President Anwar Sadat's decision to consider Feb. 15 as the date for starting full normalisation of relations between the two countries. Under the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, ambassadors are scheduled to be exchanged on Feb. 26. It is not clear whether the two countries have brought forward the date. Egyptian foreign ministry officials will fly to Israel on Feb. 5 to look for premises for an embassy, the official added.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Captures 75.7% of presidential vote Bani-Sadr finds himself in at with militant students

Jan. 28 (R)—The stunning victory of the United States here today rejected the statement that they potential rival government would not make decisions through government

ent spokesman told they approved of Mr. as the popular choice but insisted on their disagree with his views. Broadcast interview last r. Bani-Sadr said he that everyone had the express views, provided "functioning organ- were able to carry out. s. "But if in Iran we have erments, for example uents... and the second Revolutionary Council, ition is not acceptable."

students were going to policy, then the gov-

ernment should be under their control, he said. "But if it is supposed that there will be a government, its decisions must be carried out."

Asked to comment on his remarks, a student spokesman said: "One of the characteristics of the revolution is that all the decisions should not necessarily be made through government channels."

"We don't agree with two governments. But the existence of one government does not mean that others have no right to express their opinions. Out approval of Mr. Bani-Sadr does not mean that we should think in the same way as he does."

The dispute was touched off by a student statement last Saturday condemning the government's decision to attend the conference of Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, who stressed

that he was not at the meeting of the ruling Revolutionary Council which decided to send a delegate to Islamabad, said the students should have listened to the council's reasons for the decision, even if they were not convinced.

The students charged that the Islamabad meeting was an American plot to concentrate fire on the Soviet Union and distract attention from what they say is the much greater threat posed to Islam by the United States.

Opposition mounted here today to the decision to participate in the conference, with the students sticking to their views and critical statements coming from the powerful Qom Theological Society, the revolutionary guards and the evening newspaper Kayhan.

Several thousand students marched to the foreign ministry shouting "Camp David and Pakistan against the deprived masses" and "the Pakistan conference, an American plot, must be exposed in the Middle East."

Final figures issued today for last Friday's presidential election showed that Mr. Bani-Sadr had captured nearly 76 per cent of just over 14 million votes cast. The total electorate is estimated at some 22 million people.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's dispute with the students was not seen here as necessarily meaning he planned to immediately take them on over the issue of the U.S. embassy, where 49 hostages have been held for 12 weeks, but rather to restrict their influence in other spheres.

Mr. Bani-Sadr has soft-pedalled the embassy question, and told a press conference yesterday the students' action had become the symbol of Iran's determination not to live under U.S. domination.

Mr. Bani-Sadr, the 46-year-old finance minister, was involved in another controversy today after he accused the state-run broadcasting services in last night's interview of favouring his electoral opponents and threatened a purge of radio and TV personnel.

The radio and television today rejected his allegations in fairly mild terms and promised to support the new president, who is expected to assume office shortly.

Election runner-up Admiral Ahmad Madani, who polled less than 15 per cent of the vote, predicted today that a future parliament would be dominated by the pro-clerical Islamic Republican Party (IRP).

Admiral Madani said the IRP's organisation would give it the edge over Mr. Bani-Sadr's supporters in next month's elections to the 270-seat Majlis (national assembly). He said he planned to form a party of his own which would play the role of loyal opposition.

Mr. Bani-Sadr was speaking as (Continued on page 3)



During the campaign preceding Iran's first presidential election, Finance Minister Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr was ahead of all other candidates. The Gamma photo above shows campaign posters in the gold market of Tehran's old bazaar.

About 20 killed in Tunisian town raid

TUNIS, Jan. 28 (R)—About 20 people were killed when raiders believed to be Tunisian migrant workers from the Libyan Jamahiriyah attacked the Tunisian town of Gafsa yesterday, informed sources said today. The casualties included members of Tunisia's security forces.

Up to 200 raiders crossed into Tunisia over the Algerian border 40 kilometres west of Gafsa, an industrial centre 350 kilometres south-west of Tunis, the official news agency TAP reported.

But informed sources in Tunis identified the attackers as migrant workers from Libya, which lies to the southeast of Tunisia, and said they believed they had entered the country from the Algerian side to disguise their point of origin.

Foreign residents of Gafsa contacted by telephone said the fighting had lasted for nearly 20 hours, the French daily newspaper Le Monde reported today. "We could hear the sound of automatic weapon fire and dull explosions, perhaps coming from artillery. Tanks also took part."

"Fighter planes and helicopters flew constantly over the town. We could hear the wailing of ambulance sirens all the time."

Official sources in Tunis said order had been restored in Gafsa, but the industrial centre was still cut off from the rest of the country by police roadblocks and telephone lines were down.

The TAP report said the raiders arrived in cars commandeered near the Algerian border 40 kilometres west of Gafsa and attacked two army posts and a police station, taking hostages.

It said security forces had driven off the attackers, rescued some civilians who had been captured, and caught some of the raiders. There were no further details on the identity of the raiders or the motive for the attack, which occurred on the second anniversary of bloody riots during a general strike in Tunisia.

The Tunisian ambassador to Algeria, Mr. Amor Fezzani, was summoned to the Algerian foreign ministry following TAP's reference to the border crossing.

The first general strike since Tunisia gained its independence from France took place on Jan. 26, 1978. The death toll was officially reported as 51, but independent sources said it was higher.

Trade union leader Habib Achour was blamed for the riots and convicted 10 months later of trying to overthrow the government of life President Habib Bourguiba. Mr. Achour was pardoned last August.

Sources said they assumed that those attackers who managed to escape had left the country by way of Algeria since the frontier with Libya was mined.

An agreement on unification of their countries was signed in January 1974 by President Bourguiba and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, but never went into effect.

Defence Secretary Brown: U.S. can swing into action in the Gulf in a matter of days

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (R)—U.S. troops could swing into action in a matter of days to defend a country threatened in the Gulf region, Defence Secretary Harold Brown said today.

"I would urge that no one underestimate our ability to get some land forces in there quickly if we have to," Mr. Brown told reporters, taking note of Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

He said the initial number of soldiers would be modest, but they would join "massive air and sea capabilities" already in the Arabian sea, and a bigger marine amphibious force could be brought from Okinawa later.

Mr. Brown was more circumspect about the possible use of nuclear weapons to stop a Soviet takeover of the region. "The use of nuclear weapons anywhere would be a very, very grave decision which should by no means be taken in advance of such a situation," he said.

Questions about a possible U.S.-Soviet confrontation arose as the defence secretary talked to reporters about the new defence budget which, among other things, will create new U.S. "rapid deployment" forces to aid "allies" in the Gulf region.

Mr. Brown said that although some countries were cautious about allowing the creation of

bases on their soil, it was a reasonable assumption that they would permit access by U.S. forces moving in to defend them.

The United States has three aircraft carriers in waters approaching the Gulf, although one is in the process of being relieved.

Mr. Brown suggested that the temporary deployment could not be continued indefinitely, but said: "We might want to go with one carrier there all the time."

Despite tensions, he said, neither he nor President Carter thought war was imminent. "The problem is not the likelihood of an immediate conflict," he said. "If it were, our actions would be quite different."

In Mogadishu, western diplomatic sources said today United States military technicians have closely examined air and naval facilities in Kenya, Somalia and Oman which might be used as a speedy counter to any Soviet threat in the strategic Horn of Africa region.

They said the technicians' study

was seen as part of Washington's new foreign policy in the aftermath of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan late last month.

The facilities which came under scrutiny were at Kenya's main port of Mombasa, the Somali port of Berbera and Oman's Masirah Island.

The study was a follow-up to a visit to the three countries last month by officials from the U.S. state and defence departments.

The diplomatic sources said the technical teams would advise their government on what they felt needed to be done to adapt the facilities now available.

One source said the U.S. was planning to have small maintenance staffs at bases which could quickly be reinforced by sea and air.

The Berbera base, which was built by the Soviet Union in the early 1970s, is on the Gulf of Aden, at the entrance to the Red Sea. Berbera is an ancient port through which Somalia's main export of livestock is shipped to

Iran lays blame on U.S. ICO meeting condemns Moscow's Afghan role

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 28 (R)—Iran accused the United States today of paving the way for the Soviet inter-

vention in Afghanistan, saying U.S. policies in the region had given the Kremlin a golden opportunity.

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Kamal Kharrazil urged Islamic foreign ministers meeting in the Pakistani capital of Islamabad to demand the withdrawal of Soviet forces from neighbouring Afghanistan. But he said that the conference, being held to discuss the Soviet intervention and other issues, should also condemn the planned U.S. economic sanctions against Iran over the holding of American hostages at the U.S. embassy in Tehran.

"The current crisis between Iran and the U.S. set the stage for the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan," he said. "This, in the opinion of the Islamic Republic (of Iran), is nothing but the consequence of the treacherous U.S. intervention in the region."

The Iranian official added that the conference should protest against the presence of Soviet forces on the Iranian border, U.S. and Soviet forces in the Indian Ocean and American use of military bases in the region.

He also urged the conference to protest against the normalisation of Egyptian-Israeli relations, the Camp David agreements and Israeli military action in southern Lebanon.

The secretary-general of the Islamic Conference Organisation, Mr. Habib Chaty of Tunisia, said conference resolutions would condemn Moscow by name for its actions in Afghanistan.

He said the meeting might also criticise Washington for putting pressure on Iran over the issue of the American hostages, seized nearly three months ago by militant students demanding the return of the deposed Shah to stand trial for alleged crimes.

But even as the Iranian minister was condemning U.S. imperialism, President Carter sent to Congress today a budget calling for major increases in defence spending aimed at deterring the Soviet Union from any action threatening the Gulf.

Mr. Carter told Congress last week that he would use force if necessary to defend U.S. interests in the area, the main source of America's oil imports. (See story on page 6)

Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, proposed at the Islamic conference earlier today that the Muslim World should use its oil as a weapon to compel the Soviet Union to remove its forces from Afghanistan.

But Iraq's foreign minister, Dr. Saadoun Hammadi, said later that the conference was not likely to support the Saudi proposal.

Kuwait today urged the Soviet Union to pull its forces out of Afghanistan without delay so that the Afghan people could determine their political future freely and without foreign interference.

"We ask the Soviet Union to heed this call, which is only right since it is being made by countries

most of whom have good relations with it," Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah told a plenary session of the Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

Kuwait wished to maintain its existing good relations with the (Continued on page 3)

Premier ends 'very useful' Baghdad visit



AMMAN, Jan. 28 (JNA)—Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf returned home today at the end of his two-day visit to Baghdad where he delivered a verbal message from His Majesty King Hussein to the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and held talks with Iraqi officials.

In a statement before leaving Baghdad the prime minister described his talks with the Iraqi president and Mr. Izzat Ibrahim, the vice president of the Iraqi Revolutionary Council as very useful to Jordanian-Iraqi relations and joint Arab action.

"The visit has given me the opportunity to exchange views with Iraqi officials about current Arab affairs and the international situation," the prime minister said.

Returning with the prime minister were Minister of State Hassan Ibrahim and the Minister of State of Prime Ministry Affairs Suleiman Arar.

Begin denies Israel plans attack on Syria

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 28 (R)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today Israel did not intend to attack Syria despite reports of an alleged growing Syrian presence in Lebanon.

Speaking to a Canadian military college delegation, Mr. Begin said Israel was "vigilant in view of additional Syrian military concentrations in Lebanon."

According to Israeli press reports, Syria has considerably reinforced its military contingent in Lebanon and Palestinian commander Yasser Arafat said yesterday Israel was preparing an offensive against South Lebanon.

"Israel never intended to attack Syria nor has it considered launching an offensive against Syria," Mr. Begin claimed today.

Israeli military officials have so far declined to confirm or deny the Israeli press reports and Mr. Begin's remarks today provided the first official reaction to them.

Mr. Arafat said that since Saturday night Israeli tanks and armoured vehicles had been moving between Metuliah in Israel and Marjayoun and Khiam in the southern Lebanese border strip controlled by Israeli-backed right-wing militiamen. "They are preparing for a crushing blow, but we are waiting and the Lebanese and Palestinian fighters are waiting..." Mr. Arafat said.

(Continued on page 3)



Menachem Begin

Regional Briefs

IT, Jan. 28 (R)—A South Lebanese man surrendered to forces at Beirut airport today after hijacking a Middle East Airlines (MEA) plane on a flight from Baghdad, security sources here said. The man, aged about 30, had been armed with a knife when he boarded the Boeing 720 on a scheduled flight to Beirut. His wife and children were among the 126 passengers on board. The man, identified as Ali Issa, had demanded further efforts to Lebanese Shiite Muslim leader Imam Musa Sadr, who heared after a visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah in August. Mr. Issa, who left the plane after releasing everybody on board, later told reporters at the airport that the Lebanese rites should also help to investigate the affair.

AN, Jan. 28 (R)—Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, recovering from a minor heart ailment, got out of today to pose for photographers. The photographers said the 79-year-old Iranian revolutionary leader looked healthy and waved during the five-minute photo call.

AIT, Jan. 28 (R)—Gulf countries are planning an eight dollar arms industry to produce French Mirage 111 jets and Crotale missiles, the Kuwaiti newspaper Al Siyassa today. It quoted political sources as saying the states would a joint military industries organisation in the next few years. Giscard d'Estaing will discuss details of the plan with Gulf states when he visits the area in March, it added. The proposed organisation would replace the Cairo-based Arab Organisation for Industrialisation, dissolved last year because of Egypt's peace with Israel. The defunct organisation's capital of \$1,040 million was put up by Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Egypt provided the facilities and manpower. Al Siyassa named the Gulf states involved but said Iraq was willing to part.

ENS, Jan. 28 (R)—Greece and the Palestine Liberation Organisation began talks today on plans to open a PLO office in Athens. The head of the PLO's political department, Mr. Farouk Kumi, met Foreign Minister George Rallis at the foreign ministry. He arrived from Beirut yesterday. Mr. Kumi is also expected to discuss with Mr. Rallis the prospect of a government led to PLO leader Yasser Arafat to visit Greece. Mr. Arafat had been invited by the leader of the major opposition the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, Mr. Andreas Papan-

AN, Jan. 28 (R)—Iran's central bank has asked United States banks which have maintained representative offices here to down their operations; banking, diplomatic sources said. The central bank, in a letter to the banks' presidents, set no time limit. But banking sources said all American personnel already been withdrawn from the banks and that their operations had dwindled considerably after President Carter's freeze on Iranian assets held in U.S.-based banks. About 10 banks kept their Tehran offices, staffed by Iranians.

DHABI, Jan. 28 (R)—Abu Dhabi's executive council today voted a development budget of 7,453 billion dirhams (about \$1.4 billion) for 1980, the official Emirates News Agency reported. Compared with a budget of 6.2 billion dirhams last year. The budget said 1.83 billion dirhams would go on town planning and 1 billion dirhams on electricity and water projects.

AIT, Jan. 28 (R)—The president of Venezuela, Mr. Luis Herrera Campins, will make an official visit to Kuwait on Feb. 9, Kuwait government announced today. Minister of State for International Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said the president would also visit other states in the Gulf. Venezuela and Kuwait are both members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Venezuela's mines and energy minister, Mr. Humberto Calderon Fari, made a tour of Gulf oil producers, including at last month.



Secretary Harold Brown

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His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, addressing the Union of Arab Lawyers here Monday.

Qasem links Afghanistan with Palestine problem

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 28 (JNA) — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Marwan Al Qasem, said yesterday that while Jordan views with deep concern the situation in Afghanistan, it remembers Jerusalem and the Arab territories occupied by armed force with the full support and approval of certain well known international parties, which are ignoring international law and the resolutions and charter of the United Nations.

Addressing the conference of Islamic foreign ministers sponsored by the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO), which began here yesterday, Mr. Qasem added that Jordan finds in the unity of Islamic countries at this particular stage ideal ground from which to confront the challenge they are

being exposed to. Jordan calls on the Islamic states to transcend differences that dissipate their energies, rendering them a subject to superpower ambitions.

He said that the ICO was originally established and has continued to exist to repel Israeli encroachments on the Al Aqsa Mosque—starting with the arson in the mosque on that ominous day in August 1969, only two years after the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the land of three other Arab-Islamic countries.

This criminal action revealed the dimensions of the plot against Muslims, and at the same time placed them face to face with their first duty, that of defending their holy places by mobilising their strength and organising their efforts to confront this aggression and repel it, the minister said.

In same spirit which Muslims displayed in calling for the 1969 conference to save Jerusalem, they have once again convened a conference to confront the dangers threatening the Muslim people of Afghanistan—and other Muslims—in the region, Mr. Qasem added.

In this spontaneous spirit based on a deep faith in Islam, and uninfluenced by any foreign party, he continued, the foreign ministers of Islamic states are meeting out of a common feeling of responsibilities, which points at the need for action.

There is a commitment to the principle of protecting this area and defending it by its own people, without joining any foreign alliances or blocs so as to halt the aggression, whatever its source or character, and regardless of the party supporting or directing it.

This amounts to emphasising the interests of the area and its peoples, and keeping the area out of anticipated international conflicts and disputes while not forgetting the rights of other nations and peoples around the world in the legitimate defence of themselves against external aggression and interference in their affairs.

Mr. Qasem said that one of the events befalling the Afghani announced its explicit position, with deep-rooted belief in the United Nations Arab League and in law and practice. The foreign intervention in the affairs of any aggressor and consider threat to world security especially if it emanates from a country supported by any Muslim people are under the cruel yoke of oppression before the whole world.

The people of the Islamic states attending the conference expect the conference with resolutions the total withdrawal of Israeli from all occupied territories, foremost Jerusalem, he said.

Two Arab get life for raid

HAIFA, Israel, Jan. 28 (JNA) — Two Arab commandos were to life imprisonment for a Mediterranean sea raid. Mr. Samir Qunzi, 25, and Mr. Ahmad Stryan, 24, were found guilty of a raid on a town of Nahariya and as well as a policeman there soon after the commandos after a battle with Israeli forces during which two were killed.

Hebron residents ask to settlement expansion

TEL AVIV, Jan. 28 (R) — A group of Palestinian residents of the West Bank town of Hebron today petitioned the Israeli high court for a temporary injunction against the expansion of a Jewish settlement.

The 25 petitioners, led by Hebron Mayor Faded Qawasm, called for an immediate halt to work on Givat Harsina for the extension of the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba overlooking their town.

They said the 200 dunam site was on land confiscated on the grounds that it for military purposes. They said they were the lands were being a civilian settlement.

Recently, Arab near Nablus was against the confiscation property to build the Elon Moreh settler was ordered dismantlement decided to another site a short distance.

Celebrations for prophet's birthday today

AMMAN, Jan. 28 (JNA) — A celebration will be held at the Palace of Culture Tuesday on the occasion of Prophet Mohammed's birthday.

His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, who will patronise the celebration, is scheduled to address the audience, as will the Chief Islamic Justice, Sheikh Ibrahim Qattan, and the Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Mr. Kamel Sharif.

Religious celebrations will also be held at various mosques around the country.

Economists call for Arab plan to define priorities

AMMAN, Jan. 28 (JNA) — A higher committee of Arab government economic experts which convened in Baghdad earlier this month has urged their countries to draw up an integrated plan defining Arab economic priorities and joint economic action, the Secretary General of the Council of Arab Economic Unity, Dr. Fakhri Qaddouri, said here today.

Speaking upon returning to Amman from the week-long meeting, Dr. Qaddouri said the committee also urged Arab states to amend the existing joint Arab economic agreement and the agreement of Arab Economic Unity. The recommendations were in line with the resolutions of the Tunis Arab summit, which urged Arab countries to remove obstacles impeding economic cooperation among Arab states, Dr. Qaddouri said.

Hassan calls on Arab lawyers to fight for Palestinian rights

AMMAN, Jan. 28 (JNA) — His Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today called on Arab lawyers to direct their attention to the issue of Palestinians achieving their rights in their homeland, including the right to self-determination.

Speaking at a meeting with the members of the permanent bureau of the Union of Arab Lawyers at the Royal Court, the Crown Prince said the lawyers

should fight for justice for the Palestinians.

The current coordination between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation is aimed at helping the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories to stand fast in the face of Israeli challenges, and alleviate the people's suffering under Israeli rule, the Crown Prince said.

He voiced his condemnation of the so-called "autonomy plan" in

the occupied Arab territories as one depending solely on a Zionist presence and occupation.

The Arab and Islamic nations should take the initiative in explaining Arab rights to the countries of the Third World and the international community the Crown Prince said.

The Arab lawyers, representing 13 Arab states, opened a several-day meeting here on Saturday.

10 months for Hijaz study

By Rami G. Khouri
 Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 28 — The West German firm Dorsch Consult has won a JD 1.5 million (\$4.68 million) contract to conduct a technical and economic feasibility study on reconstructing the Hijaz Railway along its entire 1,303-kilometre-long route between Damascus and Medina.

The Munich-based company has ten months to complete the work, which will help the tripartite Jordanian-Syrian-Saudi Arabian Hijaz Railway technical committee decide on the precise specifications for the reconstruction project.

This would cover such basic

matters as whether the line will be single track or double track, whether it would cater to goods or passengers or both, and how many stations and other facilities it would require.

The aim of the reconstruction project, Transport Ministry Under-secretary Hashem Taher told the Jordan Times here today, is to build a standard (wide) gauge railway to replace the existing narrow gauge line that was originally built by the Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II between 1900 and 1908.

Dorsch Consult won the contract in competition with two American-led consortia, headed by TAMS and Deleuw Cather.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Films

The British Council presents a film by Michael Crichton entitled "The Great Train Robbery" (1978) starring Sean Connery, Donald Sutherland, Lesley-Anne Down and Alan Webb. The film starts at 6:30 p.m. Tickets available at the desk.

The Goethe Institute presents a film by Harald Braun entitled "Koenigliche Hoheit" (1953) starring Ruth Leuwertik, Lil Dagover, Dieter Borsche. The film is based on a novel by Thomas Mann.

Exhibition

An exhibition of contemporary graphic art from the centres of Hamburg and West Berlin continues at the Goethe Institute. The exhibition is running until February 2.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'Y: In the light of extremely critical Arab and international circumstances, Jordan is continuing its unyielding efforts to unify ranks at both Arab and Islamic levels.

At the Arab level, the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharif's visit to Baghdad and his talks with the Iraqi leaders constitute the establishment of the role Jordan has chosen for itself to restore Arab strength weakened due to the blow of the Egyptian regime brought on by the Camp David accords.

Jordan believes that the Arab response to Sadat's course of action cannot materialise or be effective without being based on solidarity, steadfastness and building up unified indigenous Arab strength.

The prime minister's visit to Baghdad, which comes a few days after his intensive talks with the Syrian leaders, emphasises the importance Jordan gives to removing the obstacles that lie in the way of unity in Arab efforts against the challenges that face the nation.

On the Islamic level, the address of the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Marwan Al Qasem, to the Islamic foreign ministers in Islamabad came to stress Jordan's attitude, which warns against any other issue being allowed to overshadow the Palestinian and Jerusalem issues. AL DUSTOUR: The Islamic foreign ministers conference in Islamabad has done well in confining its debate to two issues only: the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Israeli occupation of Palestine and Jerusalem.

This limit will keep the conference away from problems of involvement in many issues that may be of disagreement among Islamic countries. The linkage of the occupation of Jerusalem and the Kabul occupation places, in principle, the two issues on an equal footing and may lead to similar solutions to them.

Naturally, we know there are numerous differences which do not invite comparison between the two occupations but it should be recognised that there are points of similarity that should be registered for the sake of getting the clearest view possible.

The Soviet Union is a big power which has invaded a Muslim, neutral and neighbouring country for unconvincing and unjustified reasons by international and Muslim standards.

Israel is a small country but militarily, politically and economically supported by the U.S. With this imported strength Israel has been able to invade Palestine and also occupy land in three neighbouring countries. It still refuses to withdraw, and denies the Palestinian people their rights as provided in U.N. resolutions.

Thus there is obvious similarity in the form of the invasions to which Afghanistan and Palestine have been subjected to. Both aggressions were initiated by the superpowers — either directly or through an intermediary. The victim in both cases is a Muslim people and a Muslim country. Therefore, it is impossible for the Islamic conference, which is convened under the slogan of "Muslim brotherhood", to view the two issues separately or deal with them without resorting to the same remedy.

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Local research sheds light on heart, lung diseases

By Fawzia Mai
at the Jordan Times

Jan. 28 — The King Medical Centre, the only in Jordan to carry out operations, has now also established itself as a centre.

ginning point in this new centre is, undoubtedly, a Dr. Harraz Zureikat on own blood vessels, that is a breakthrough in the treatment of lung and seases. The summary of e-year study is to be n the March 1980 issue of rican Journal of Car-

Dr. Zureikat was watch- ing being pumped into the es, he suddenly noticed e other unusual arteries ing outlined by the dye e above the heart. He d injecting more dye into her arteries and followed e of the dye. It was thus d out that these virtually n vessels led to the lungs, eviewing medical lit- he noticed that apart from, by a Scandinavian doctor, in 1966, no one had ever e to demonstrate these l vessels by angiography, d to the question of why earchers had been unable nstrate the presence of ssels in their patients, uld they appear only in atients? And which What is the importance ssels?

idents a ent exp

tinued into other collaterals that led to the pulmonary vessels. The lungs possess two sets of vessels, the bronchial vessels, that supply blood to the lungs for their nutrition, and the pulmonary vessels, that carry blood to the lungs to get it oxygenated before it is pumped to the whole body.

It has been known for a long time that there are many communicating vessels between the bronchial and pulmonary arteries in patients with cyanotic congenital heart disease. But up till now, no attention has been paid to the development of collateral flow

Zureikat noticed, the collaterals in question open up in patients with certain types of cyanotic congenital heart diseases and not in those with acyanotic congenital heart diseases? The answer again is logical enough: because of unusual difference of pressure between the coronary and pulmonary arteries.

If most of the blood from the right side of the heart goes to the left, the pulmonary artery will have a very low pressure since so little blood will pass through it. (see diagram). On the other hand, the aorta (the main artery that car-

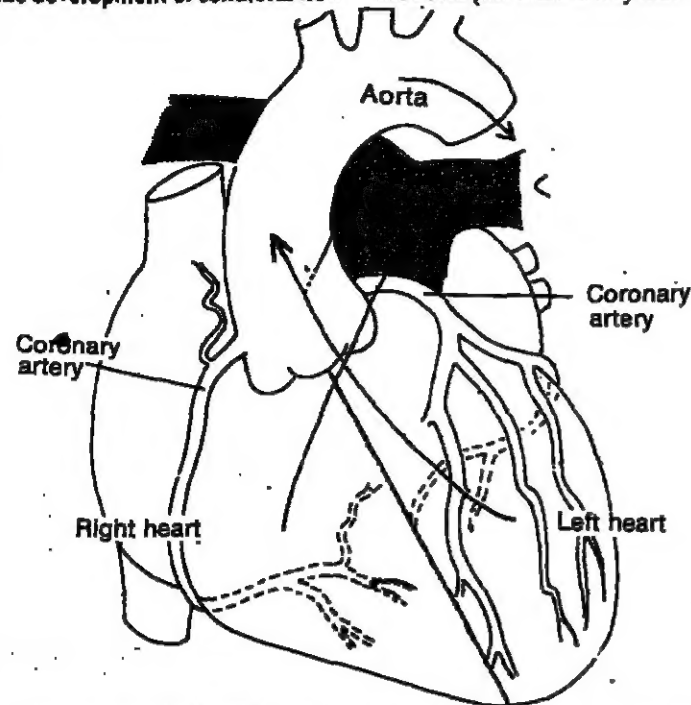


Diagram showing blood from the right side of the heart flowing into the pulmonary arteries (shaded area) and blood from the left heart flowing into the aorta.

from the coronary arteries to the lungs.

Congenital heart diseases (those present since birth) are traditionally divided into cyanotic (the patient becomes blue) and acyanotic (the patient does not become blue) types. The blue colour of cyanosis is due to the presence of blood in the skin that has not been oxygenated, meaning simply that this blood for some reason did not pass through the lungs to get oxygenated.

The reason for this is quite simple: there must be an abnormal pathway between the right side of the heart (from where the blood is pumped to the lungs) and the left side (from where the blood is pumped to the whole body).

Now why should, as Dr.

ries blood away from the left side of the heart) will carry much more blood than it normally does and therefore has very high pressure.

The coronaries, that lead off from the aorta, therefore also have high pressure. This high pressure gradient (the difference between the very high pressure in the coronaries and the very low pressure in the pulmonary and bronchial arteries) will then force open the normally closed collaterals.

The importance of these collaterals is then to get extra blood to the lungs to be oxygenated through an alternative pathway — reducing the oxygen shortage in the patient's blood.

This is shown very clearly in this particular study. Four of the



Dr. Harraz Zureikat

patients studied with a cyanotic heart congenital disease called Tetralogy of Fallot had coronary-bronchial collaterals demonstrated in them. These patients never had hypoxicemic episodes, that is, a crisis whereby a patient gets extremely short of oxygen. On the other hand, 14 other patients in the study also had Tetralogy of Fallot but no demonstrable collaterals, and five of them had hypoxicemic episodes.

Although Dr. Zureikat is not the first person to notice the existence of these coronary-bronchial collaterals, he has explained why they should appear and in which patients, and has put forward and proved a theory that at once sheds light on a number of yet unexplained puzzles related to several lung and heart diseases.

In fact, it has opened up many new channels that may in the future lead to new treatment of coronary heart disease.

The next step, a second study Dr. Zureikat is now working on, is trying to answer the question: Why should these pathways not work the other way round?

Indeed, if these passages can open up when pressure is high in the coronaries why should it not open when pressure is very low there and bring blood to them? In fact, it was reported by Dr. L. Di Guglielmo in 1960. Dr. L. Bjork in 1966 and Dr. A. Moberg in 1968, that coronary-bronchial collaterals were observed in patients with coronary heart disease (where a fatty plug obstructs one or more coronary arteries).

This very common disease in aged and well-fed patients usually manifests as the typical "heart attack", when part of the heart is suddenly deprived of nutrients and dies.

The interesting thing is that if one could bring blood from the lungs through these collaterals to the dying piece of heart tissue, he could stop these heart attacks from happening.

Will Jordan be the first country to pioneer this new form of treatment?

Jordan's 1979 inflation just 11.5%

By Norah Barger
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 28 — Jordan's inflation rate was about 11 and a half per cent in calendar year 1979, according to the "Cost of Living Index" bulletin for December issued this week by the Department of Statistics.

The index weights a range of consumer expenditures, including food, clothing, housing costs, and calculates the increase (or decrease) in the cost of each item from month to month. The year 1975 is used as a "base year" with an assigned value of 100.

The latest bulletin gives a cost of living index figure of 170.5 for the month of December, an 11.65 per cent increase from the same month of 1978, when the price index stood at 152.7.

An averaging of the month-to-month cost-of-living index

fluctuations (the index was actually lower in January, February and April than in each of the preceding months) also yields 11.65 per cent as the average annual increase in the cost of living.

According to the best economic estimates, inflation in Jordan ran at 16, 14 and 15 per cent respectively in 1974, 1975 and 1976. In 1977, it held steady at 15 per cent before dipping to 7 per cent in 1978, as the frantic inflationary "boom" which began in 1974 began to cool down.

The rise in the annual inflation rate in 1979 can be attributed in part to two local price hikes in petrol and petroleum products, one in late January and one in July. The rises caused a 21.3 per cent increase in the price of housing fuels and utilities from December 1978 to December 1979. During the same period petrol and service and bus fares also went up, causing a 42.4 per cent increase in the cost

of transportation.

The category which registered the third highest increase was cereal and bakery products, which showed a 30 per cent annual rise from December 1978. The rise is almost entirely due to the Ministry of Supply's decision in early October to increase its prices on the flour and other cereal products it sells. In October alone, wheat prices increased 23 per cent over the previous month, which, together with a 21.7 per cent increase in the price of vegetables, pushed that month's percentage increase in the cost of living index to 17.1 per cent.

The cost of living index rose, in contrast, a modest 0.7 per cent from November to December 1979. The bulletin attributes the rise to the higher prices of food items, particularly vegetables, which went up by 10.1 per cent, and dairy products, which underwent a 2.1 per cent increase in prices. The price of fruit, on the

other hand, actually went down by 10.2 per cent from November to December.

Another item that showed a dramatic increase during this last monthly period was the cost of medical care, which increased 13.6 per cent. Other items for which prices decreased were clothing and footwear, down 2.3 and 2.7 per cent respectively.

Apart from cereals, fuels and transportation, items for which the December 1978-December 1979 price increases were above the year's average 11.65 per cent inflation rate were: soft drinks (up 19.1 per cent), footwear (17.9 per cent), medical care (13.8 per cent) and personal care (18.4 per cent).

During the same yearly period cigarettes registered no increase (they are price-controlled) and two items enjoyed especially modest increases: clothing (up 2.7 per cent) and food other than cereals, meat, poultry, fish, fruit and vegetables (up 2.5 per cent).

Continued from page 1

Iran

latest estimates showed that he had won around 70 per cent of the vote in Friday's presidential elections. Final figures are expected today.

In a press conference earlier yesterday, Mr. Bani-Sadr, a French-trained economist, outlined a programme of political non-alignment, economic reconstruction and national unity, and promised measures to fight inflation and unemployment.

He pledged immediate measures to fight inflation and unemployment but said it was up to the United States to break the 12 week deadlock over the American hostages.

Addressing his first press conference since the election, Mr. Bani-Sadr said he would act this week to cut prices and start job creation schemes. "Right now we could get to do away with the non-economic factors in high prices. This we will attempt to do with the co-operation of bazaar traders following the line of the imam (Ayatollah Khomeini)," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

The bazaar traders have already published lists of reduced prices for household goods and essential commodities in response to an appeal from the ayatollah. "This week, we will start a campaign against high prices," Mr. Bani-Sadr said, adding that he would initiate measures to create jobs in rural areas as part of the rebuilding of Iran's agriculture.

Looking relaxed and self-confident in an open-necked shirt, Mr. Bani-Sadr stressed that Iran would remain equidistant from the United States and the Soviet Union. "For more than a century, people have believed that they should remain attached to one of the superpowers. But we believe that both superpowers are dangerous and we are opposed to the policy of attachment to the superpowers," he said.

Questioned about the hostage confrontation, he said the major responsibility lay with Washington. "When America decides... to put aside its policy of expansionism and violating the sovereignty of other countries... then it will be adopting correct policies for a solution of the crisis," he said.

Referring to the Palestinian problem, Mr. Bani-Sadr denounced the U.S. government, charging that Washington was "using a military force called the state of Israel to extend its domination over this area."

Asked about the threat of an economic blockade on Iran over the hostage issue, he said: "We do not have an economy worth calling that name and it is founded on imports.

"If European countries join a blockade then it will have an adverse effect on our economy. But what America does not know is that the majority of Iranians can lead a simple life and resist for years," he said.

He added that economic sanctions would give Iran an opportunity to organise economic production.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said he believed in freedom of entry for foreign journalists. "Their presence is better here, even if they tell lies, than if they write something about Iran from abroad, or if they write nothing at all," he said.

Iran expelled all U.S. journalists 10 days ago, accusing them of reporting falsehoods, and threatened most European reporters with the same treatment.

He said he had not yet decided whether to form a government or wait until the political composition of parliament was clear.

The Revolutionary Council last night approved regulations for the elections to the Majlis, which Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar, the acting council spokesman, said would probably be held late next month.

Begin

Israeli and rightist militia gunners last night shelled the South Lebanon town of Nabatiyeh and several nearby villages, a spokesman for Palestinian commandos and their leftist allies said in Beirut.

He said the Israelis and rightists used artillery and heavy rockets in what he called an indiscriminate attack on the area.

The spokesman did not mention any casualties or damage. Earlier yesterday, Israeli jets flew over the South Lebanese port of Sidon, drawing heavy anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian and leftist positions, local residents reported.

It was the second reconnaissance flight by Israeli planes since Syrian peace-keeping troops around Sidon were reported to have withdrawn some units last week.

The independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar reported earlier this week that Syria had advised the Palestinian commando movement to put its forces on alert because Damascus believed Israel was preparing for an offensive.

Brown

backed by some 18,000 Cubans and an estimated one billion dollars worth of Soviet weapons.

President Siad Barre referred to the continuing presence of Cuban troops in the Ogaden when he opened the People's Assembly here last Thursday. "We have been subjected to constant danger

for the last two and a half years by the presence of tens of thousands of troops foreign to the region stationed right across from our borders," he said.

The diplomatic sources said today that because of this threat Somalia would welcome a United States presence in the country. "The current cold war climate is in Somalia's advantage. Iran and Afghanistan have given the Americans the impetus to start doing something in this region," one source said.

"Even if it was only a care and maintenance base at Berbera, the United States must react vigorously to any threat to it. The U.S. has had enough bloody noses around the world lately," the source added.

The sources pointed out that it U.S. facilities were created at Berbera they would need to be protected from possible pre-emptive strikes.

They said it was possible the U.S. would provide defensive weapons to the Somali army for this purpose and might also supply similar weapons for the defence of Mogadishu.

Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia today denied a report that it recently allowed United States and Egyptian aircraft to carry out joint exercises in its air space.

The official Saudi Press Agency (SPA), monitored in Bahrain, quoted an official Saudi source as describing the report in the Egyptian weekly magazine October as "a total fabrication, completely unrelated to the truth."

October's editor Anis Mansour, a close associate of Egypt's President Anwar Sadat, said the planes took off from a base in Upper Egypt for exercises "in the skies of Saudi Arabia with its knowledge and consent." Egyptian Defence Minister Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali said recently Egyptian and U.S. planes had carried out joint exercises within the framework of bilateral military cooperation, but he did not say where.

Conference

Soviet Union, the minister said, adding that the Islamic countries did not wish to get involved in cold war or super-power rivalry.

The minister also said his country was following with great concern "the campaign of economic sanctions and other threats against brotherly Iranian people."

Bangladesh delegate Humayun Rashid Chaudhry told the political committee of the conference that his country sympathised with Iranian aspirations to consolidate their revolutionary gains. He said Bangladesh looked forward to closer ties with Iran and the Islamic World.

Conference sources said other proposals being discussed include boycotting the Moscow Olympic Games, giving aid to the 500,000 Afghan refugees living in Pakistan and assisting Afghan insurgents fighting against Soviet troops.

Mr. Chatterji said the meeting today agreed that the conference committee should hear a spokesman from the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan.

The alliance, formed yesterday by six main insurgent groups with headquarters in the Pakistani city of Peshawar, sent a letter to the conference secretary-general yesterday asking for observer status at the meeting. But an ICO spokesman said the only decision taken by the plenary was to allow an alliance spokesman to speak to the conference political committee.

In Egypt, which has been suspended from the Islamic conference because of its peace treaty with Israel and so is not attending the Islamabad meeting, President Anwar Sadat told Moscow today that it would have to reduce drastically its diplomatic staff in Cairo.

He said in an address to parliament that the Soviet staff would have to be cut from 50 to seven and all remaining Soviet experts in

Egypt would have to leave.

Fresh word on developments in Afghanistan itself came today from Soviet correspondents who said the Afghan army was being forced onto permanent alert by subversives, who were killing people and destroying bridges and communications in various parts of the country.

The Communist Party daily Pravda quoted the Soviet reporters as saying that "bandits", a Soviet term for guerrillas who have fought successive Moscow-backed marxist governments in Kabul for two years, "sometimes manage to seize a population centre or control a road."

In neighbouring Iran, an Afghan insurgent leader arrived today to seek military aid from the revolutionary government.

Mr. Zia Khan Nassery, who has proclaimed a free Islamic republic in parts of Afghanistan controlled by guerrillas, told a news conference that he was seeking both military training facilities and food from Iranians.

In Syria today, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met President Hafez Al Assad and Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat on the second day of a visit apparently intended to rally Arab opinion behind the Soviet Union following the Afghan intervention.

In New Delhi, French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet said today that Moscow should give details of its announced intention to pull back from Afghanistan.

The minister, who is accompanying French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on an official visit, told reporters: "The Soviet Union must bring its troops back... Some precautions must be given as to when and how."

The Kremlin has said only that it would withdraw its troops when conditions allowed.

Australia today gave another turn to the economic screw against the Kremlin by suspending the sale of a strategic mineral to the Soviet Union.

Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser who blocked the sale of 2,000 tonnes of rutile, the ore from which Titanium is extracted, left Australia today for discussions with western leaders on the Afghanistan crisis.

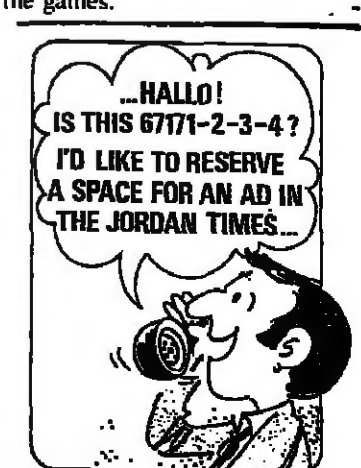
In Brussels, the Belgian Olympic Committee today decided not to boycott this summer's Olympic Games in Moscow.

The committee's governing board said in a communique: "It deeply regrets that sporting events, and more especially the Olympic Games which are the most prestigious of them, are used as a means of pressure accentuating the hold of politics on sport."

The committee said boycotting the Moscow Olympics would be a political gesture which the Olympic charter and statutes forbid.

Foreign Minister Henri Simonet said on Saturday the Belgian government hoped that the European Community would adopt a joint position on the games.

A spokesman from the Belgian Olympic Committee said today Belgian athletes would go to Moscow anyway, even if the government decided to cut a \$600,000 subsidy earmarked for the games.



AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Union Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	1700	1.700	1.650	1.700
Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10,000	20	14.600	14.600	14.600
Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	100	6.000	6.000	6.000
Development and Investment Bank	JD 2,000	1950	1.750	1.750	1.750
Bank of Jordan	JD 1,000	200	2.700	2.700	2.700
Gulf Bank	JD 5,000	100	15.750	15.750	15.750
Bank of Kuwait	JD 1,000	4710	1.610	1.610	1.610
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	500	2.260	2.260	2.260
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 1,000	2395	2.250	2.180	2.250
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	200	1.760	1.760	1.760
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 5,000	2800	15.600	15.000	15.600
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	450	3.850	3.850	3.850
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 5,000	27	11.100	11.000	11.100
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	5341	4.160	3.950	4.120
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 1,000	950	4.850	4.700	4.700
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	1950	1.120	1.040	1.120
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 5,000	687	25.550	25.000	25.550
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	6070	1.920	1.900	1.920
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 1,000	4005	1.660	1.630	1.660
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	8500	1.120	1.100	1.120
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 10,000	827	22.250	22.000	22.200
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	200	1.120	1.120	1.120
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 1,000	4808	1.330	1.320	1.330
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	600	1.380	1.380	1.380
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 1,000	1683	3.550	3.500	3.550
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	1200	1.950	1.950	1.950
Bank of Dev. Bank	JD 5,000	2975	11.660	10.900	11.400
Bank of Oman	JD 1,000	1000	1.050	1.050	1.050

Volume Traded on Monday, Jan. 28, 1980: JD 196.385

Number of shares traded: 55,045

Development Bonds

of Maturity	Par Value	Number Traded	Volume Traded	High	Low
JD 10,000	JD 10,000	14	141	10.080	10.080

TODAY'S WEATHER

It will be cloudy and rainy, with thunderstorms. Snow will fall over high areas. Winds will be westerly fresh. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy with scattered rain. Winds will be southerly fresh and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	2	5
Aqaba	9	16
Deserts	4	7
Jordan Valley	8	12

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

U.S. dollar	294.50/296.50
U.K. sterling	665.30/669.30
West German mark	169.60/170.60
Swiss franc	182.00/183.10
French franc	72.40/72.80
Italian lire	
(for every 100)	36.50/36.70
Japanese yen	122.60/123.30
(for every 100)	133.50/134.40
Dutch guilder	104.50/105.10
Belgium franc	70.80/71.20
Swedish crown	

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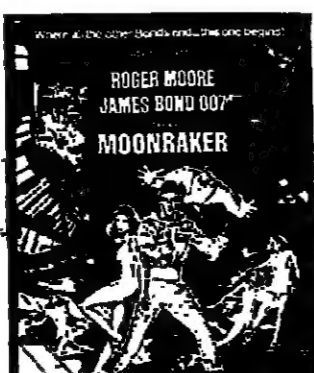
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Results of F.A. Cup draw

LONDON, Jan. 28 (R) — Bury, enjoying their best performance in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup for 48 years, were given a daunting task when the draw for the fifth round was made here today. The Third Division club, who have reached the last 16 for the first time since 1932, are away to Liverpool, the favourites and league First Division champions, on Feb. 16. The draw produced little luck for the smaller clubs, with Chester, also from the third, away to First Division Ipswich and Division Three Carlisle, if they win a replay against Wrexham tomorrow, face a trip to First Division Everton.

Arsenal, the holders, travel to Bolton, who sacked manager Ian Greaves shortly before the draw because of the club's poor performances in the league. They are bottom of the First Division. Third Division Blackburn, who knocked out First Division Coventry on Saturday, have a further chance of giant killing. They will meet Aston Villa if the Division One side win Wednesday's replay with Cambridge.

Englishman keeps lead in World Bowls

MELBOURNE, Jan. 28 (R) — Three more wins by England's David Bryant kept him out in front in the singles competition at the World Bowls Championships at Frankston here today. Bryant, the only unbeaten player after 10 rounds, had his most important success when he beat third-placed Nick Unkovich of New Zealand 21-10. He also beat Tom Green of Swaziland 21-11 and Western Samoan Feta Kirisome 21-13.

Later Unkovich was critical of the greens. "Only one is running true," he said. "The rest are cracking." Russell Evans of Wales moved into second place. He also beat Unkovich 21-20 and had a 21-18 success against Ireland's Stan Espie. Evans then lost his 10th round match 21-20 to 62-year-old American Dick Folkins but stayed as Bryant's closest rival with only two defeats.

Australian John Snell, Hong Kong's Philip Chok, Espie and Unkovich are equal third with seven wins each. Scotland, who have dropped only one match, maintained their lead in the fours with wins over Israel, Malawi and Western Samoa. Wales, with wins over Ireland, New Zealand and the United States, went into second place followed by New Zealand.

JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Basketball roundup

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP) — Larry Bird and Earvin Johnson are rookies in the National Basketball Association, but both look like old pros. They both played major roles for their teams yesterday. Bird scoring 36 points to lead Boston over San Diego 131-100 and Johnson collecting 25 to take Los Angeles past Milwaukee 112-102. In addition to his career-high point total, Bird grabbed seven rebounds and made three steals. Johnson, meanwhile, started for the first time in seven games and scored 25 points to help the Lakers win their eighth game in the past nine. After suffering a groin injury, Johnson had missed two games and came off the bench in two others.

Elsewhere in the NBA, Washington defeated Golden State 116-107; Indiana nipped Cleveland 123-121; Phoenix stopped Philadelphia 125-110; New York turned back Detroit 98-93; Atlanta defeated San Antonio 118-111 and New Jersey beat Chicago 128-121.

With the help of Bird and Ric Robey, with a 24-point performance, the Celtics broke open a close game in the third period and pulled away to their 22nd victory in 26 home starts. "I'm really close to being back at full strength," said Johnson. "I'm taking medication for my injury and it's working out really well. I'm just trying to run myself back into shape now. I think I'll be there Tuesday when the Lakers play at Cleveland."

Elvin Hayes scored 34 points as Washington snapped a six-game home losing streak by beating Golden State. Hayes, who also had 11 rebounds, sparked a rally late in the third quarter to give the bullets a lead they never lost. Alex English tipped in a missed shot at the

buzzer and was fouled and sank the free throw to lift Indiana over Cleveland. The Cavaliers had gone ahead 121-120 with six seconds to go on Randy Smith's layup. Paul Westphal scored 26 points and Walter Davis added 24 to lead Phoenix past Philadelphia.

Darryl Dawkins led Philadelphia with a season-high 34 points. Ray Williams and Michael Richardson combined for six points in the final 58 seconds to lead New York over Detroit.

Belgian wins cycle race

WETZIKON, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (R) — Belgian Roland Liboton, spurring ahead as two of his main rivals sprawled in ice and mud, won the World Professional Cyclocross Championship here yesterday over an exhausting 24 kilometres course across frozen fields and roads. The 23-year-old Belgian seized his chance when defending title-holder Albert Zweifel of Switzerland and West Germany's Klaus-Peter Thaler tumbled off their cycles while descending a steep slope on the seventh of the race's nine laps. By the time Zweifel and Thaler had remounted and got back into the race Liboton was 10 seconds ahead, and the Belgian widened the gap as he increased his pace over the final two circuits, to finish in one hour, one minute, 17 seconds. Zweifel, 31, bidding to win the title for the fifth time, struggled desperately to snatch a consolation place among the medals. But he was outpaced in a final sprint by Thaler and Dutchman Hennie Stamnijder who finished second and third respectively, both timed at 1:01.36 hours—19 seconds behind Liboton.

Jimmy Connors wins tennis tour

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28 (R) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors became the first player to win the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis Championships three years in a row yesterday when he beat American John McEnroe, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4. By second-seeded McEnroe, the U.S. Open champion, made it three indoor titles in as many years and equalling the four-win record of Australian Rod Laver.

West Indies lead Australia

ADELAIDE, Jan. 28 (R) — The West Indies move almost unassailable position on the third day of the third cricket test against Australia here today. After Australia for 203 in the first innings, the West Indies were four in their second at the close—438 ahead with two The Tourists, leading 1-0 in the rubber, look set to win in Australia for the first time. The West Indies built a manding position on a second wicket partnership of 1 minutes between Gordon Greenidge, who hit 76, Richards, 74. Poor fielding and missed chances by Australia tributed to their day of toil, with Alvin Kalichar, who out, and Lawrence Rowe, who made 43, consolidating ition by adding 86 in 71 minutes for the fourth wicket.

India undecided on 1982 Asian Games

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28 (R) — The Indian government is examining all aspects linked with holding the Asian Games in 1982. "Government is seriously examining all Education Minister B. Shankaranand told the lower house (Sabbha) of Parliament. But he added his answer should taken to mean that "we are backing out." Government at ion members asked him to clearly state the government but Mr. Shankaranand made no firm commitment on India would host the games. He said India had made mitment at Montreal in 1976 to host the Asian Games.

Japanese boxer retains title

OSAKA, Japan, Jan. 28 (R) — World Boxing Association light-flyweight champion Yoku Gushiken of Japan or South Korean challenger Kim Yong-Yum over 15 rou last night to retain his title.

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Carter: U.S. must spend \$1,000b over 5 years to assure security

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (R) — President Carter, unveiling plans to spend a thousand billion dollars on defence over the next five years, told Congress today U.S. forces must be increased to contain Soviet "aggression" and assure America's future security.

Mr. Carter's proposal revived memories of the cold war era, when the late Secretary of State John Dulles espoused a strategy of "containment" toward the Soviet Union.

The president's immediate move was to boost the defence budget by \$15.3 billion to \$158.2 billion in the financial year beginning next October. He proposed to spend \$142.7 billion in 1981.

He proposed the construction of 17 new ships, including the first two of a new class of floating depot vessels which would keep combat supplies near such trouble spots as the Gulf.

A new plane called the CX would be built to fly troops to link with the pre-positioned supply ships.

The 1981 defence budget, together with this year's budget and the spending plans for 1982-85, would involve expenditures totalling \$1,040 billion.

His overall spending budget for the financial year starting next Oct. 1 totalled \$615.8 billion, compared to \$564 billion in the current year, and showed a \$15.8 billion deficit.

The deficit was less than half of the current estimated \$39.8 billion and would have been wiped out — fulfilling a pledge made by Mr. Carter during the 1976 election campaign — if the lid had been kept on defence outlays.

Much of the budget was developed in December before Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan, but by then the Iranian crisis had already forced the administration to try to improve its ability to deal with threats in the Gulf region.

President Carter, who has retaliated against the Soviet Union by sharply cutting back

Japan's army chief resigns, 11 disciplined over spy scandal

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (R) — Japan's army chief resigned today and 11 senior defence officials were disciplined in connection with the country's biggest peacetime spy scandal.

Army chief-of-staff Lieutenant-general Shigetaro Nagano stepped down to take responsibility for the affair, involving a retired major-general who is alleged to have passed secrets to Moscow.

At the same time, the Defence Agency said it had disciplined 11 officials, including a vice-minister and three generals. The measures ranged from suspension from duty to pay cuts and reprimands.

Informed sources said the decisions were aimed at restoring public confidence in the armed forces, following the arrests on Jan. 18 of former major-general Mr. Yukihisa Miyayama and two

grain sales among other measures and has threatened a boycott of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow, said:

"The uncertain and sometimes hostile world we live in requires that we continue to rebuild our defence forces."

"The United States will continue to seek peaceful means to settle international disputes."

"But I cannot ignore the major increases in Soviet military spending... over the past 20 years."

"I cannot ignore our commitment to our NATO allies for mutual real increases in our investment in national defence."

"I cannot ignore the implications of terrorism in Iran, or Soviet aggression in Afghanistan."

Mr. Carter's increase of the budget by 5.4 per cent was a policy switch. Last year, before the Iranian and Afghan crises, he insisted

Mugabe given hero's welcome in Salisbury

SALISBURY, Jan. 28 (R) — Guerrilla leader Robert Mugabe returned home yesterday from almost five years in exile to a tumultuous hero's welcome, publicly assuring Rhodesia's 230,000 white minority that he meant them no harm.

Striking a moderate note, the avowedly-Marxist Mr. Mugabe set out to soften his radical image. At a press conference he came out in favour of continued private enterprise, provided that workers' conditions improved, and of trade cooperation with racially-segregated South Africa.

Of the white minority, many of whom fear their own image of Mr.

that a three per cent increase was enough.

Defence Secretary Harold Brown, discussing the policy change, told reporters: "What made up my mind in this case was the clear picture of increasing Soviet pressure."

The proposed expenditures over the next five years must be approved annually by Congress, which in recent months has vigorously pressed the administration to devote more to defence.

In addition to the emphasis on developing rapid deployment forces to meet emergencies abroad, the 1981 budget provides for hefty increases in a score of programmes to improve U.S. conventional as well as strategic forces.

Mr. Carter doubled spending on the MX mobile missile system, designed to keep U.S. weapons

secure from a Soviet knock-out blow, to \$1.6 billion.

The administration's postponement of the SALT II treaty has raised the possibility that the MX system — in which 200 missiles are switched around in thousands of dugouts to baffle an attacker — may have to be expanded.

Mr. Brown told reporters this weekend that the government would be watching Soviet developments in order to decide what to do about the MX.

Mr. Carter ordered full-scale production of air-launched Cruise missiles which would eventually be permitted under SALT II. The air force will also begin modifying B-52 bombers to serve as Cruise missile launchers.

Production of the MX-1 tank will move into high gear, giving a boost to the financially-troubled Chrysler Corporation.

Increases in production were also planned for the F-16 and F-18 fighter aircraft, the KC-10 advanced tanker cargo plane derived from DC-10 wide-bodied jets, and a new TR-1 high-flying reconnaissance plane.

Mr. Carter's non-military spending proposals showed an actual cut of one per cent in real terms although new funds were added for his only major domestic initiatives — job training for unemployed youths and housing for the poor.

The tight hand on domestic spending was in line with the president's drive to overcome mounting inflation — which reached 13.3 per cent in 1979 — by keeping the federal deficit as low as possible.

The new budget estimated that inflation would be cut back to 10.4 per cent this year but warned of the prospect of a recession.

It said any recession would be mild and a moderate recovery would follow in 1981 but this would be accompanied by a rise in unemployment, currently 5.9 per cent of the labour force.

Because of the high inflation rate, the president rejected a tax cut in fiscal 1981 — including this election period in which he is seeking a second White House term — but pledged to reconsider if a recession was deeper than projected.

Mr. Carter called his 1981 proposals a restrictive budget, with outlays held to the lowest rate consistent with his goals of protecting national security, overcoming the energy crisis and meeting only the most urgent domestic needs.

In addition to increases in defence, the new budget called for three billion dollars more than in 1980 for civilian and military energy programmes and to develop alternatives to oil so that the country could lessen its dependence on imports.

The black auxiliary troops loyal to Mr. Mugabe's rival, the outgoing premier Bishop Abel Muzorewa, were still in training and deployed throughout the country in breach of the month-old ceasefire in the seven-year-old war, Mr. Mugabe said.

South Africa announced Saturday it planned to withdraw its border contingent from Rhodesian soil, but Mr. Mugabe said there were 3,000 more South Africans deployed in Rhodesia.

Relations between President Limann and the fiery flight-lieutenant deteriorated when four soldiers and a civilian escaped from Accra's Ussher Fort prison on Nov. 12. The government dropped a very broad hint that it suspected Mr. Rawlings of being involved in the prison break-out. This he vehemently denied.

But soon after the incident, the government announced that he had been prematurely retired from the armed forces, on the ground that his position was not compatible with his role as a former head of state.

The government also retired the chief of defence staff, Brigadier J. Nunhoo-Mensah, and the army commander, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo. The government version of that there were personal conflicts between the commanders was denied by both men.

Last month there was further evidence of the delicate relations between the government and the armed forces. Border guards, who have traditionally guarded Accra Airport, were replaced by police. The move was part of the PNP's plan for a gradual withdrawal of the border guards, regarded as blatantly corrupt.

A few days later, however, the armed border guards were back on duty. Having been ejected from the airport itself, they set up a checkpoint a few hundred metres away.

The possibility of another military coup in the near future is widely regarded as slight. But the uneasy relations between government and army do not encourage foreign investment and make it harder for the country to restore its shattered economy.

For the ordinary Ghanaian, life is a never-ending struggle to find basic goods. Although some staple

foodstuffs such as yams are plentiful, everything else is scarce. An Indian who has been lecturing at a Ghanaian university for the past three years told Reuters: "I never thought in my life that I would have such an experience. You beg for rice, milk, sugar — almost everything in fact."

He said items like paper and pens were also scarce and that it was extremely difficult to work. Although he was on a four-year contract, he had decided to leave now and work in Kenya instead.

Mr. Kwesi Amadou, a 55-year-old Ghanaian with no job, also said he intended to get out of the country.

After helping himself to three cigarettes from a Reuters correspondent's packet, he began a lament on the state of the country. "No cigarettes, no matches." The words were squeezed out slowly as if even they were in short supply.

He wore a teshirt emblazoned with the letters PNP, the ruling party. But he was disappointed with President Limann. "Ghana's troubles aren't over yet," he said.

Among its present troubles are a chronic shortage of foreign currency, a huge bill for oil imports, industrial production running at about 30 per cent capacity and currency which changes hands on the black market for almost five times the official rate.

In December, Ghana's foreign exchange reserves amounted to \$135 million, according to official figures.

The government has said that the ailing cocoa industry will have first call on these meagre reserves. What is left over is simply not enough to cope with all the country's needs.

Ghana's oil bill alone last year was officially estimated at \$284 million, over 25 per cent of total export earnings.

In his budget statement on Dec. 20, Dr. Amegbea, minister of finance and economic planning,

Kennedy hopes speech will revive campaign

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (R) — A speech by Senator Edward Kennedy today on foreign and defence policies is expected to set the tone for the remainder of his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination after a crushing defeat by President Carter in their first electoral encounter.

The 48-year-old Massachusetts senator, last of the Kennedy brothers, will speak at Georgetown University in what his aides have billed as a major speech.

The surprise upset of a two-to-one defeat in Iowa last week by Mr. Carter at his only test of strength so far has put Mr. Kennedy in the position of underdog in his own home territory.

The next trials are in the New England states of Maine and New Hampshire next month.

To put new life into his flagging campaign after the defeat in Iowa, Mr. Kennedy abruptly cancelled a four-day swing through New England and launched into a series of foreign and defence policy briefings in New York and Washington.

In two days over the weekend, he had private discussions with United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. Defence Secretary Harold Brown, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Central Intelligence Agency Director Stansfield Turner and General David Jones, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff.

The product of those discussions, his speech today, is expected to be a Kennedy version of Mr. Carter's State of the Union message last week in which the president dwelt on foreign and defence issues. It will be the senator's first commentary on the president's message.

Mr. Kennedy and his campaign staff are counting on the speech to put new life into his challenge for the Democratic nomination.

The latest popularity poll, conducted by the Boston Globe newspaper, showed Mr. Kennedy favoured by only 31 per cent of Democrats and independents in New Hampshire, scene of the first primary election in the 1980 campaign, against 56 per cent for Mr. Carter.

The senator's staff has been indicating that he must win the New Hampshire primary election on Feb. 26 by a large margin to remain a viable candidate for the presidency.



Senator Kennedy

China to stop circulation of all foreign currencies

PEKING, Jan. 28 (R) — China will soon prohibit the circulation of all foreign currency within the country and issue foreigners with "foreign exchange certificates" with which to buy imported goods, the New China News Agency (NCNA) said yesterday.

Confirming a report in Peking's local newspaper on Friday, NCNA said, "The Bank of China will soon issue foreign exchange certificates."

"As soon as these are issued, all units which have been approved to accept foreign currency directly will mark prices in renminbi (yuan) and accept the certificates rather than the currency."

"Buying and selling of foreign currency at black market prices is strictly forbidden."

"All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions where foreign currency is now in circulation will prohibit its use."

The move appeared to be an attempt to stamp out the use of foreign currency in areas such as the southern province of Guang-

dong, where there has been a substantial illegal inflow of Hong Kong dollars brought by relatives from the British colony across the border.

At present, foreign currencies may be used to buy imported goods in a limited number of shops at airports and hotels and in special tourist stores known as friendship stores.

The prices for imports are denominated in U.S. dollars, Hong Kong dollars, French francs, Japanese yen, sterling and other main world currencies. But such goods may not be bought with the Chinese renminbi, or yuan.

A new system of comprehensive exchange controls is expected to be announced shortly.

NCNA said a week ago "The new regulations will govern all aspects of foreign exchange business, including those involving individuals, state organs, foreign diplomatic missions in China, enterprises owned by overseas Chinese and by foreigners and participants in joint ventures."

An official of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation said just before the latest surge in prices that Ghana was expected to earn not less than \$200 million from gold this year.

The government has stressed its commitment to expanding agriculture, which it describes as the key to Ghana's economic development.

Every Ghanaian government since independence from Britain in 1957 has stressed the importance of agriculture, and yet vast areas of the country are uncultivated. It is evidently too early to say whether the Limann government will be more effective here than its predecessors.

The northern part of the country is threatened by the southward drift of the Sahara Desert.

The government has a long-term programme to plant a barrier of trees along the country's northern borders.

As a short-term measure, the authorities are planting trees around educational establishments, in parks, avenues and approaches to towns and villages.

The one central problem for the government is restoring self-confidence and self-respect to a thoroughly demoralised people.

Finance Minister Nikoi said recently: "Petrol prices go up and export earnings on cocoa decline. We have lost our self-respect and this is what bothers me."

The Ghanaian press is full of articles endlessly analysing the country's malaise and there is much talk of the "kalabule spirit". Kalabule is a corruption of a word meaning "do not open it". This was the traditional cry of market women to their children when police came in search of boarded goods.

Trying to root out kalabule, vigilante groups are operating up and down the country with the blessing of the Limann government. They report anyone found to be hoarding or selling above control prices.

REUTER

World New Briefs

LONDON, Jan. 28 (R) — The British steel strike escalated to large areas of Wales paralysed by protest stoppages, and trade battles to overturn a controversial court order. Coal and docks were at a standstill and rail and bus services halted. Trade unions staged a "day of action" to back the 180,000 workers employed by the state-owned British Steel Cor (BSC). The 24-hour protest strike was particularly effective in Wales, where thousands of jobs will be threatened if the steel dispute drags on. An estimated 100,000 workers took the protest and a mass rally in the Welsh capital of Cardiff de-

the Conservative government's proposals to prune the law BSC. Defying an appeal court ruling, many workers in priv firms joined the BSC strikers. Union lawyers prepared to case to the House of Lords — Britain's highest court — to try ruling rejected.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 28 (R) — The U.S. aircraft carrier *USS* escorted by five warships, will leave tomorrow for an un destination after a three-day visit to Singapore. American officials, accompanying reporters on a tour of the Coral Sea refused to say whether the warships would be deployed in if Ocean because of the crisis in Afghanistan. "All I can say going to sea tomorrow morning," Captain Richard Dunlea mander of the Coral Sea, said.

SEOUL, Jan. 28 (R) — A military appeals court here to firmed the death sentence imposed on Mr. Kim Joo-kyu director of the South Korean Intelligence Agency (KCIA). President Park Chung-hee three months ago. The martial law also upheld sentences of death on Mr. Park's chief secretary, Kae-won, and four KCIA guards on charges of helping assassination. A three-year term for a seventh man, Yu Sok also upheld, for destroying evidence by burying pistols in a killing. Mr. Park was shot dead with his five bodyguards at restaurant during a private dinner.

PEKING, Jan. 28 (R) — Talks on normalising relations China and Vietnam are not expected to be resumed in future, Chinese sources said today. The talks, opened last A their border war, have been deadlocked in 15 sessions. Vi sources said the Vietnamese delegation had proposed it Wednesday, Thursday or Friday for the next session. The resuming the Sino-Vietnamese talks follows a Jan. 19 state Foreign Ministry spokesman saying it was not appropriate a second round of political negotiations between China and t Union at present. The spokesman said the Soviet inter Afghanistan had created "new obstacles for normalising between the two countries." Diplomatic sources, however expect either the Sino-Soviet talks or the negotiations betw and Vietnam to be cut off completely.

ST. DENIS, Reunion Island, Jan. 28 (R) — Fifteen people children, were killed as cyclone Hyacinth swept the Indian Ocean island at the weekend, authorities said today children were swept away while trying to cross flooded stre said. About half of the island's roads and much of its ind communications were badly damaged, they said. Some 6,0 are homeless. The cyclone was today heading away from t

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28 (R) — A minor earth tren yesterday shook an area of northern California hit by n quakes in the past five days, but there were no reports of ca serious damage, seismologists reported. They said the q centred about 70 kilometres east of San Francisco but, at k on the Richter seismological scale, was much weaker than t which struck the area Saturday night and on Thursday, night's tremor was recorded at 5.6 on the scale, causing d damage and several rockslides. Thursday's quake, howev about five people and left 500 homeless. Measured at 5 Richter scale, it also caused slight damage to the Lawren more Laboratory, a San Francisco Bay area nuclear ex weapons facility.

DRAMMEN, NORWAY, Jan. 28 (R) — A 70-year-old n off two teenage robbers with a punch on the nose and a church's collection box, police sources said today. A right t the nun sent one of the youths stumbling into the other, down the church steps and a priest wielding a shovel ch them but both got away.

Hollywood awards Golden G

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (R) — and hurt the hell out of lose. They relieve those Mr. Hoffman won presented each year b lwood Foreign Pres ation, for his role as a ling for the custody of l "Kramer vs. Kramer."

In accepting his Golc star Henry Fonda, who special award named in film director Cecil B. D life achievement to Dr "Awards make m when given for a life a to someone like Henr Mr. Hoffman told the t gave him his award. I accepted his Golden behalf of Mr. Fonda who had also been n best dramatic actor, mon, Al Pacino, Jon James Woods.

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Nine-year-old Rick was chosen the best n his role as a son seeki father back into the bo a remake of "The Ch Seventy-eight-year- Douglas, once the star comedies, was chosen porting actor for his rol There.

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Ghana's ailing economy 'still deteriorating'

By Stephen Powell

ACCRA—Ghana's new civilian government, which inherited an economy in ruins when it came to power last September, has yet to make any impression on the country's problems. Few countries in recent years have gone backwards quite so spectacularly as this West African state, and economic experts say the situation is still deteriorating.

Widespread shortages of almost every commodity have brought Ghana's population of some 11 million close to despair.

The output of the cocoa industry—the lifeblood of Ghana—has declined steadily since the 1975/76 season. The country's coffers are virtually empty.

President Hilla Limann's inheritance is the result of eight years of financial chaos under military rule. During the period of military government, Ghana's budget deficits rose 12-fold, to reach \$678 million in 1978/79.

Although the economy is still declining, Western diplomats say the new civilian government is trying to tackle the root problems.

One diplomat said: "The government is attempting to bring expenditure and income more into balance. This is a step in the right direction."

Economic experts also commend the government's pledge to limit the annual increase in money supply to 15 per cent. Under the military, the comparable figure reached 70 per cent. The result was cruel, three-figure inflation.

But President Limann, a 45-year-old former diplomat, has not been able to give his undivided attention to Ghana's ailing economy. His party, the People's National Party (PNP), won the June elections decisively, and he himself received a big majority in the presidential voting.

However, despite this mandate,

from the electorate, the government has been beset with frequent challenges to its authority.

Relations between the president and former flight-lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, the former military ruler who handed power to the civilians, have at times been extremely strained.

The charismatic Mr. Rawlings, who ruled Ghana for 112 days, retains great popularity with the public.

His government, installed after a coup last June 4, was the most revolutionary Ghana has seen. It executed three former heads of state and six other prominent people in a drastic attempt to root out corruption.